9.

PHP functions

- The real power of PHP come from its function.

Types of functions

A] PHP Built in function.
B] PHP User-define functions.
C] PHP function Argument

Create a User Defined function

Syntex:

```
function functionName(){
     // Code to be execute.
}
```

Note:

A function Name must start with a letter or an underscore. FunctionName are Not-Case-Sensitive.

Example

```
function writemessage(){
     echo "Hello Tejas!";
}
```

PHP function Arguments

Inpormation Can be passed to function through arguements. An argument is just like a variables.

Argument are specipied after the function Name, inside the parenthases. you can add as many argument as you want, just seprate them with Comma.

Example

```
<?php

function friendName ($fname) {
        echo "$fname is the Best.<br>";
}

friendName("Siya");
friendName("shruti");
friendName("Kshitija");
friendName("Himanshu");
friendName("Akash");
friendName("Tejas");
?>
```

PHP is a Loosely Typed Language

PHP automatically associcate a data type to the variable, depending on its value. since the data type are not set in a strict sense, you can do things like adding a string to an integer without causing an error.

```
<?php declare (strict_type=1);

function addNumbers(int $a, int $b){
        return $a + $b;
 }
 echo addNumbers(5, "5 days");
```

// The strick is enable & "5 days" is not integer, an error will thrown.

PHP Default Argument Value

The following example show how to use default argument value.

```
 <?php
declare(strict_type =1)
function getHeight (int $minheight = 50){
       echo " The height is: $minheight<br>";
}
```

```
setHight (350);
getHight();
setHeight (135);
setHeight (80);
?>
```

PHP functions - Returning Value

```
<?php
      declare(strict_type=1);
function addNumbers(float $a, float $b){
        return $a + $b;
}
echo addNumbers(1.2,5.2);
?>
```